## THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN, Editor and Proprietor.

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## THE MADISONIAN.

The malice of Mr. Tyler's foes is beginning to flag. The fire of their indignation has received a cooling from the popular voice, and is indeed expiring for lack of fuel. We are gently rebuked by several presses for resisting and retaliating the blows aimed at the head of the government. They tell us they will strike no more, and that if any of their contemporaries do, we are kindly admonished to confine ourselves simply to our defence.

The Whig party, and moderate and patriotic men of all parties have but one course to pursue. Let them cease their vindictive and personal attacks upon the President, and the members of his administration. Give up the dishonest attempt to "head Capt. Tyler." Accord to the Executive, what you claim for yourselves, the liberty of conscience, and the right of opinion. Strike, but hear, and hear before you strike. Discard, if possible, from your eyes, the scales of party bigotry. Observe public affairs, not as a neutral, not as an intolerant and exclusive partisan, but as an honest, impartial, and independent American patriot, looking to the greatest and permanent good of all who live under the protection of our blessed institutions, and who feel and love their influence.

The great desideratum is stability in the po licy of the Government. To a permanent and settled system, all men and classes can adapt themselves, while a fluctuating policy keeps the whole in a state of fever and incertitude, which is highly pernicious. No bills concocted at midnight, and rushed through the National Legislature without one full day's discussion, can be well adapted for permanence. The sagacious statesman will take time, reflect deeply, and act understandingly and cautiously.

sion. He did not convoke it. But, suddenly brought into power, he met the Congress which convened so soon after, in a spirit of conciliation. It was impossible for him to approve an "old fashioned bank." For this alone he has been traduced beyond all former example. Unmindful of abuse, however, he has proceeded in the discharge of the duties of his high trust .-He bears in mind the fact that he is the Pesident of the Nation, not of a party, and studies therefore to administer affairs with reference to the best and enduring interests of the public service, dealing impartially, and justly as possible with all men in all his official acts.

The currency question, however, like Aaron's serpent, swallows all things else. This opens an interminable field of contreversy. Nobody supposes the present state of things can endure. The currency can scarcely be worse, or the exchanges more costly and unequal. One half of the Union is curses with suspended banks. A remedy is demanded. The President is assailed because he could not sanction such a pretended remedy as was proposed. It was in fact no reme-y. A National Bank is not a remedial agent and never was. The remedy is with the People, their morals, the application of their labor, the use of their property, and their principles of trade. The Southern banks are suspended because the balance of indebtedness is in favorof the North. When this balance is settled, the banks must resume. When the sate banks resume, we shall hear less clamor about the country and the exchanges. The Federal Government cannot compel, but it may aid a resumption. We are certain it will throw no obstacle in the way of that very desirable result. We trust, at any rate, the politicians and agitators will rest upon the inglorious laurels they have won in their warfare against the President, until the approaching session of Congress, when, they may perhaps learn that the Government and the country is not dependant upon the darling and identical project of one man, but that a fiscal agency may be discovered much better for the morals of politicians, quite as useful to the Treasury and to the People, and much more in harmony with the Constitution than some which have failed to meet the sanction of Government and People.

President Tyler reached Norfolk on Thursday night. He embarked with his suite at about 11 o'clock on Friday, in the steamer Poinsett, and visited the U. S. ship Delaware, Com. Morris, lying in Hampton Roads, and the Public Works at Fortress Monroe, and returned in

On Saturday he was to visit the Navy Yard. the public ships, and the Dry Dock, and in the evening of that day was to be visited by the corporate authorities and volunteer companies of

The St. Louis New Era of the 8th, contains the

A letter from Cincinnati, dated the 1st of Octobe Maj. A. J. Raines. He had arrived there from Washington, and died at the Broadway house after three days illness.

## THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

VOL. IV ...... NO. 44.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1841.

(WHOLE NO. 152

MORE OF THE 'TREASON.'

The New York Courier and Enquirer again charges the President and Mr. Secretary Upshur with treason. But for the "pause for a reply" from the Madisonian, we should not deem it neessary to recur to the subject, after having rebutted the first charge, and covered the whole ground. Its last attack is incoherent, contradictory, frivolous, and amazingly insolent.

It will be remembered that the Courier and Enquirer accused the President of treason, because Judge Upshur wrote a book called the "Partisan Leader." We denied the fact of author-

The Courier now says, that the first denial was "by authority," and that "it is full of admission that the author of the 'Partisan Leader' was a traitor to the Union, and could not be permitted to retain a seat in the Cabinet." We admitted no such conclusion; on the contrary, we stated that the "Partisan Leader" was a mere work of fiction-a political novel, probably intended as an electioneering effusion against the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and that, as such, if it had any effect on the election, "so much the better."

But, after stating that the denial of authorship was made "by authority," the Courier, in the same breath, says: "The single fact, that Judge Upshur has quietly submitted to be its author, without the attempt to disabuse the public mind, was prima facie evidence that he approved of the treason, and therefore he was equally guilty as if he had written it." A denial by authority" certainly looks very much like an attempt to disabuse" the public mind.

But, says the Courier, the writer is "the neighbor, companion, political mentor, and conscience-keeper, of the Executive." This is too ouerile and contemptible to need any answer. The removal of Judge Upshur," continues this editor, " must be demanded, and if not complied with, it will ensure the impeachment of the President!" What a glorious prospect is here opened for political excitement! An impeachment of the President of the United States, because one of his Secretaries has been suspected of being the author of a book, which his accusers now admit he never wrote!

At last we have the treason proved. The Courier thinks it has discovered that Judge Upshur wrote a review of the "Partisan Leader,' and concludes that "this charge is of equal magnitude, and must be demonstrated as false, or Judge Upshur must retire from the Navy Department." Here is a notable predicament, which cannot fail to annihilate the President, his Secretary, the Administration, the Whig party, and probably the Government itself-not to mention the fulfilment of Parson Miller's predictions, who foretold that the day of doom was coming along

But jesting apart, let us examine the declaraon against the President. It has several counts Mr. Tyler is not responsible for the extra ses- First, he is charged with treason, because Judge Upshur wrote the Partisan Leader. This is admitted to be fictitious. 2d. He is charged with treason, because Judge Tucker, its reputed author, is his "neighbor and companion." This is scouted out of court as frivolous. 3d. The President is charged with treason, because Judge Upshur wrote a review of the work .-Now whether Judge U. ever reviewed it or not, is equally frivolous and unimportant. It is a mere work of fiction, for the amusement of the public, and is said to be an ingenious performance. The Declaration being exhausted, and all the charges refuted, or found to be frivolous, we presume, that a motion will be made for a new trial, to inquire whether any of the President's neighbors have read the Treasonable Book. If so, he must be impeached forth-

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer has proved himself to be so astute in ferreting out treason, that he ought to be made sole judge of a high court of impeachment, to try the President. The Senate is altogether too tame a body to undertake such a job. Or, if he could be made the prosecuting attorney, perhaps it would answer the purpose. The House would be likely to lack the spirit to prosecute the case in a manner suited to the enormity of the crimes charged, and the high standing of the parties accused. Make the Courier Jack Ketch, and he would "elevate" them in a manner the most prompt, summary, and effective.

Touching the "by authority" alluded to by he Courier, we have only to say, that our former article was published without consulting the President or Judge Upshur. Judge U. was then in Virginia, as the President is now; nor have we consulted Judge U. on this occasion. He is abundantly able to vindicate himself, but probably will not deem it necessary to descend from his official duties to the partisan arena, to notice the ridiculous charges of the editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

It is stated, in the papers, that Lea & Blanch ard, of Philadelphia, have in press and nearly ready for publication, a volume entitled "Tales and Souvenirs of a residence in Europe." The work is guessed to be from the pen of the ac-Senator, whose highly favorable opportunities for observation while in Europe, have doubtless afforded materials of a variety and interest within the reach of very few foreign travellers or sojourners on the Continent.

The statue of Washington has reached its destined position in the Rotundo of the Capitol in safety. It has been found, on examination, to be unsoiled and uninjured. The sculptor will be occupied sometime in preparing the pedestal, &c., before the statue will be exposed to

Hon. John Murphy, formerly Governor of Alabama for two terms, and member of Congress from the Mobile district, died at his residence in Clarke county on the 21st ultimo, in the 56th year of his age.

FISCALITIES.

The Executive is putting forth, through the Madi-conian, plans for furnishing a currency, by the aid of the public revenue. Discarding the mere technicalities of these schemes, they all return to the principl of Mr. Van Buren's Sub-treasury. The idea is pre cisely the same. It is that of making Treasury Notes a circulation, to be redeemed out of the public revenue. This plan was to have been made in Manual Control of the public revenue. Administration perpetual, and in this way we uld have become in all respects a Government Bank. It failed then, and is now to be revived under the name of Fiscal Agent. The object in both instances is the same It is to increase Executive power .- Cincinnati Chro-

The above is a tolerable specimen of the fairness of the ultra-Whig Bank press, false alike in its premises and its conclusions. The "Executive" has put forth no plan for furnishing a currency, either "through the Madisonian" or any other channel. Nor is any "Sub-treasury" to be revived "under the name of Fiscal Agent," nor is any plan of any description to be revived or dreamt of having for its object the "increase of Executive power."

So far as the views of the Executive are mown or have been expressed, they are firmly and actively opposed alike to Sub treasury ism, Loco-focoism, Federalism, and Centralism .-His instructions to the Post Office Department afford a notable example of his contempt of the power of federal patronage, and his communications to Congress bear ample testimony not only to his indisposition to assume power, but to his desire, repeatedly expressed, to have even his lawful powers regulated and diminished.

The paragraph from the Chronicle affords us an occasion to make another remark. So long as we control a press we shall exercise "the right to publish and the power to exclude," according to the dictates of our own private judgment. We shall ask of no party, nor of any man or earthly power, the privilege of free inquiry .-It is a right inherent, derived from the God of Truth, above and before the law and the Constitution. The manner in which we have been treated for publishing communications on different subjects, we regard as a flagrant outrage upon the liberty of the press. The manner in which we have been denounced for expressing our opinions, we consider as indicative of a spirit of intolerance and tyranny, that is scouted and scorned by every free principle of the age. We shall despise it and resist it, so long as the rack and torture leave us a muscle quivering, in whatever party it makes its appearance.

The following sound resolution adopted at a recent convention of the Democratic Whigs of Erie county, N. Y., corresponds with the views we entertain on this subject:

Resolved. That the intelligence of the age and a healthy spirit of inquiry warrant a free and indepen-dent examination and discussion of all public measures, and that differences of opinion may grow out of honest convictions as well as sectional interests and that concession and forbearance are as necessary to carry out "the true principles of the government" as they were to the adoption of the Constitution it-

Under this head the Albany Argus of the 22d criticises the public career of Mr. Spencer. We do not perceive, however, that it in any essential particular invalidates the brief historical sketch which we published, although it sets out with the declaration that was "in many respects erroneous." As, however, the controversy which the Argus would provoke involves matters of history and opinion rather than of principle, we prefer quoting the reply of the Evening Journal to writing out any impressions of our own. The Evening Journal says:

"The Argus concedes 'respectable talents, more than ordinary acquirements and uncommon industry' to Mr. Spencer. A liberal, or even just opponent, would have at least added 'strict integrity, pure morals and high character' to the category of his 'merite als and high character' to the category of his 'merite als and high character' Rut let that pass. The burthen of complaint against Mr. Spencer is his alleged want f 'Democratic consistency.

Mr. Spencer was educated in the Jeffersonian school of democracy. He made his political debut as the private secretary of Gov. Tompkins. Upon his sion to the Bar, he established himself in Canandaigua, then the principal place of business, as it was the head-quarters for Western New York, where Federalism had the ascendancy. Canandaigua was the residence of many distinguished and influential Federalists, among whem were Oliver Phelps, National Gorham, Nathaniel W. Howell, Myron Holley, &c. &c. For several years, Mr. Spencer was the only Republican lawyer in Canandaigua, and, until the late Gideon Granger moved there, the only prominent man in the village who was a Republican. But like the youthful David, he went forth to battle against the Goliahs of Federalism. Long before the wells of the Argus had escaped from the swaddlingclothes of Federalism, John C. Spencer had rendered more good service to the Democratic party than they are capable of rendering during their lives.

In those days Republicanism meant something .-Federalism, in a distinctive, embodied form, had an existence. From 1810 to 1816, the conflicts I etween the Republican and Federal parties of Western New York were tremendous and convulsive. In all these conflicts Mr. Spencer was a leading, master spirit.— His indomitable energy, watchfulness, industry and talents, were felt throughout the old Western Senate District, which then extended as far this way as Oneida. We speak understandingly. We remember the potent and pervading influence which Mr. S. exerted in defence of Gov. Tompkins's prorogation of the Legislature in the spring of 1812. That was a fearful crisis for the Republican party and for the State. The Six Million Bank was working its way through the Legislature by means of bribery and corruption. Gov. Tompkins, who defeated the measure by a prorogation of the Legislature, was figreely assailed and denounced York, John C. Spencer sustained the Governor with employed. Powerful articles were written by him, in defence of the prorogation, for all the Western Recomplished lady of a distinguished Virginia publican papers. He was for many years the editor of the Ontario Messenger, (always rendering the service gratuitously,) which was the organ of the Democratic party in the West. He wrote constantly, during the war, most of the editorials for half a dozen other Republican papers. We were, in 1811, an apprentice in the Onondago "Lynx" office, a Republican paper which received its editorial matter from Mr. Spencer The articles in the "Manlius Times," a Federal pa per, which required to be noticed, were enclosed to Canandaigua and the return mail was sure to bring Mr. S.'s reply. So much for Mr. Spencer's Republicanism in "times that tried men's souls."

When did Mr. Spencer's delinquency, as a Republican, commence? In 1819, says the Argus. But what are the facts? The candidates for Governor were De Witt Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins .-They were both Republicans. Mr. Spencer went with the Democracy of the West in favor of Clinton, whose election was required to carry on the Canal, then bitterly opposed by his opponents. If it was anti-republican for Mr. Spencer to support Gov. Clinton in 1819, was it less for Mr. Van Buren to procure his

But the Argus alleges that Mr. Spencer ran off the Republican track in 1824. Is this so? The candidates for President were John Quincy Adams and

William H. Crawford, both Republicans, the former being the "older, if not the better soldier," having served under Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. In this State the contest turned upon the mode of choosing Presidential Electors. The People, on the one hand, asserted their own right to the choice of Elect-ors. Mr. Van Buren, on the other hand, maintained that the Legislature should usurp the power to appoint the Electoral College. Mr. Spencer went with the People. The Albany Argus, of course, went with Van Buren. Which course was Democratic? We have not room to-day to pursue this subjec If we had, it would appear that Mr. Spencer's political history is consistent with duty and patriotism that his practice, like his professions, have been Democratic; and that the Albany Argus has fallen into the common error of supposing that his course has been "inconsistent," merely because he has not fol-

THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN. Mr. Joseph Graham has assumed the editonal charge of the Republican. We subjoin a

owed their political windings and turnings.

nuotation from his first essay : "Our neighbor of the Gazette, some days since, gave it as an "on dit," that the Republican was about to become a "Tyler paper." We acknowledge our obligations to that editor for his kindness in portraying our future course, but we prefer being the exponent of our own views. We are not willing to "be headed" in pursuing the course we deem politic and proper, nor are we willing to be beheaded before we are guilty of an offence against our party, or the interests

of the country.

We shall continue to advocate the same principles for which we contended during our struggle to elevate Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, but we shall endea-vor to do it in such a manner as not to increase the strength of the party against which we have contend-

ed for the last twelve years.

"Mr. Tyler is our President, and will be, till the 4th of March, 1845. We shall speak of his course and of him with the respect due to his station. When we differ from him we will say so frankly and distinctly, but we cannot see the policy or justice of brand-ing him Traitor, because he may differ from a large We think the interests of the country may be better promoted by endeavoring to make the best use in our power of the victory achieved in 1840, than by commencing now, a struggle for the succession in 1844. For twelve long years our party have been struggling to climb the hill of power. Our opponents had all the advantage of position, but stout hearts and determined perseverance enabled us to overcome all obstacles. Before we accomplished all we intended, an unfortunate explosion has thrown us part of the way back; we think it easier to regain the summit from our present position, than to go entirely to the bottom, that we may take a fresh start. We shall continue o contend for what we believe to be the best interests of the country, without wearing the livery of any man, and without being ambitious to acquire the re-putation of an ultra or violent partisan. So much for

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT. The Norfolk Beacon of Monday has the following notice of the manifestations of respect paid to President TYLER, by the public authorities of that bo

"On Saturday at 10 o'clock, the corporate authorities of the borough waited on the President of the Unied States, and were severally introduced to him by Miles King, Esq., Mayor, on the part of the court, and R. H. Chamberlaine, President of the Council, on the part of that body, and were received by the President in a very courteous and affable manner. An invitation to partake of a public dinner was then tendered to the President, by the Mayor, on the part of the Corporation, to be given at any time the President should appoint, which was politely declined on account of his public engagements and a desire to return to his sible, but promised, should be have

After the interview, the President, attended by Com. Morris and suite, visited the Pennsylvania and Cyane, at the Naval anchorage, and was received with Dry Dock and Hospital, and was afterwards escorted by the Volunteer Companies of Portsmouth, and Capt Partridge's corps of Cadets, (the whole under com-mand of Captain Young) to the Crawford House, and partook of a handsome collation which had been pre-pared in honor of the President. The Portsmouth Volunteers then escorted him back to Norfolk where they, with the Norfolk Volunteers were reviewed by

The Norfolk Herald of Monday says: " President Tyler left us this morning before 8 o'clock, in the steamer Poinsett, for Williamsburg, his private residence. As the Poinsett passed the Pennsylvania and Cyane, both ships manned their yards, and gave the President three hearty and stentorian cheers, that rose high above the blast of old Boreas, which was piping out from the North in fine style.

Yesterday the President attended divine service at Christ Church, where there was a very large congregation in attendance, and an interesting spectacle was exhibited by the presence of fifty or sixty of the Naval apprentices, with their officers and attendants, from the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. The President, we learn, dined en famille, and sent the evening with his old and esteemed personal friend, Governor Tazewell."

THE GROGAN AFFAIR.

We find in the Montpelier Watchman the correspondence between Governor Jenison, of Vermont, and Sir Richard Jackson, acting Governor of Canada, on the subject of the arrest of James W. Grogan. It is highly creditable to both.

Gov. Jenison wrote on the 29th of September, briefy describing the outrage, and requesting immediate investigation and the release of Grogan.

Sir Richard Jackson wrote in reply on the 6th of October, at Kingston, that immediately on receiving intelligence of the transaction, and before receiving the letter of Governor Jenison, he had directed the matter to be investigated, with orders for the immediate release of Grogan, if it should appear that he had been seized within the United States.

second letter we give entire.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KINGSTON,

Sin: Since I addressed to your Excellency my despatch of this morning, I have received from the law officer of the crown at Montreal a report, from which it appears that the evidence which they had obtained on the subject, proved that Grogan's arrest took place within the Territory of the United States. In conformity, therefore, with their instructions, they had taken steps for setting Grogan at li berty, and conveying him to the frontier in the neigh-bothood of which he was arrested. I am informed that Grogan left Montreal accordingly on the 4th

I beg to assure your Excellency that I shall, nevertheless continue the investigation which I have di rected, and if the information conveyed to your Excellency that officers or soldiers in her Majesty's serrect, I shall not fail to visit the offence with the utmos

I have the honor to be, &c. R. JACKSON. His Excellency S. H. JENISON.

Hon. John S. Pendleton, of Va., Charge 'Affaires to Chili, has arrived in Baltimore, expecting to sail soon to South America in the frigate United States now lying at Norfolk.

The election for a Virginia State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Brooke, Ohio, Marshall and Tyler, takes place to-day.

Correspondence of the Madisonian.

Re-action! re-action!! re-action!!! With what swelling triumph the Opposition press trumpet their uccess; with what hollow and mournful tones it is echoed from the Whig press. State after State, whose majorities were squadrons in the ranks of Harrison and Tyler, are wheeling back with trailing banners into the enemy's camp. Does any one stop to ask himself why this is so? Metaphor apart, what causes are at work—what secret agency—what magic sway what political influence, to change the mind of a whole people at once? Did the battle cry of Tippecanoe catch the fancy, confirm the judgment, and secure the votes of 20,000 electors in Ohio? Was it a freak of the imagination that changed almost entirely the vote of firm and unwavering old Virginia? Was it to show men "that some things can be done as well as others." that induced almost the whole of these United States by vast majorities to elevate Harrison and our present Chief Magistrate to office. I am not, Mr. Editor, about to inflict upon you a volume of poetry or a political rhapsody -but if sober-minded and thinking men, in the light of what political changes have been and their causes, will resolve these questions, there will be little need of fancy or aught but "a round unvarnished tale" to show "by what conjuration and what mighty magic" the present changes are caused The questions above propounded, themselves show the absurdity of the proposition that a lingering love of Van Burenism, or a latent affection for Sub-treasuries. have anything to do with the late political lapses .--Where are we to look, then, for the cause? Let us recount, in a plain and brief way, the experience of only a few years past. In 1836, Gen. Harrison was nominated for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. For years the old Whig party had been striving for power-toiling on in the same way-Heny Clay at the head, the champion, the man of all thers, the loadstone which attracted all eyes; but at ast he was dropped; Harrison was nominated; an address was sent to him, letters were sent to him; his principles freely expressed, widely known, everywhere ead. The contest came on, and against the vast paronage of Government and the scarcely subsiding

popularity of the "Old Hero," Harrison was nearly elected : there were not States enough to elect him. and therefore the electoral vote of two or three States, which would otherwise have been cast for him, were thrown away upon different candidates. The prospect was bright, the Harrison flag was at the masthead, and at the succeeding State elections five more States were Whig by respectable majorities. What then? The Whig party was in extacies; their success was unprecedented, their star was in the ascendant; they stopped not to inquire why this was so, whence came their success, whence the addition to heir numbers; or if they cared or thought, it made no matter; all their hopes were now to be realized; their favorite men were placed again in the front of battle. throughout the whole Union, Henry Clay stood in staring capitals at the head of the columns of the Whig press. What followed? They had disregarded their allies : they stood upon their own strength, and in the next fall election they found themselves where they began; every man counted, they stood as they had for years before, dispirited and defeated. By de- the tripple panoply of selfishness, hatred, and despair. grees, there was found room left between the large sure of again visiting Norfolk, to avail himself their editorial to insert "subject to the decision those staring capitals, what a capital relief to the eye! Then came the Compromise-the Harrison and Tyler Whigs took the field; to the Conservatives the right hand of fellowship was extended cordially. Harrison and Tyler were nominated—Harrison's views were again avowed and published—Tyler's course had long The result is a page in history—a lesson to overgrown house,) and corrupted parties-an era from which to date political record-a land mark of pure Democratic principles. How stands it now? Can any sober-minded man shut his eyes to the truth? Is it a matter to be oncealed? The old Clay Whigs were determined to be alone the " head and front" of the incoming Administration; President-making followed; the claims, the exertions, the principles of the Conservatives were disregarded; they were hustled out of the way-distrust followed, disgust close at its heels. Base ingratitude has its reward. Men who act from principle will a protested Post-note bound about their brows for a be consistent. The result is the same that it had been before. Maine, Indiana, Ohio, where are they? And. Mr. Editor, the truth must be spoken. The same will be the result in this State, and I fear it is already too late to remedy the evil. Unless the Whios will consent to resign their old notions and favorite men and continue the organization which elected Harrison and Tyler-unless they will come manfully and zealelevation hoped for it, resigning their overbearing pre-State of New York, but every State in the Union, will follow in the wake of Ohio and Maine. It may danger. The indications which all gather from the healing the feeling of distrust-banishing the disgust | can be won only by the patriotism of the People. engendered in the Conservative ranks. A new impulse and new interest is felt in this State, at least-There is a hearty response to the action of the Presi dent-a feeling of safety for our principles is felt; all see, all feel it. There is something to depend upon, and there is a determination to support President Tyler. If there ensues nothing to interrupt this growing On the same day Sir Richard wrote again, and his feeling, and we return to "first principles," there is no need of any assurance of our complete and continued success. It must be done, or every State in the Union will be lost to the Whigs.

UTICA, October 21st, 1841.

learned postmaster at Lincoln, Mi.

AN "INDEPENDENT" POSTMASTER. The following is a copy of a letter, verbatim et literatim, yesterday received by us from the polite and

THE EMPIRE STATE.

" Lincoln Yazoo C Miss Oct 8th 41 Publisher of Madisonian

Stop that paper which I have paid for your damned Madisonian. I tell you, your infernal President cant win-I spent money to elect him and he has deceived the nation turned traitor Do let him go to hell.

The Legislature of New Jersey convened on Tues

GEORGIA. - McDonald's majority over Dawson for Governor is about 4.000.

The inauguration of Mr. Jones, the new Governor of Tennessee, took place on the 14th inst., before the Eden. we branches of the legislature, assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives for that purpose .-

RENCY, the question is, How shall I establish and defend it? A question truly appalling, when I reflect

> "All shun, none aid you, and few understand!" I am well aware, that I shall have to encounter a host of adversaries :- Their name is Legion! and their cognomen, " The old Federal, United States Bank Party," the arch enemy of the Constitution ! who, in spite of its prohibition, has reigned by "implication" forty years, out of the fifty, of its existence. A party, whose present distinguished leaders were once the most inveterate and deadly foes of this same chartered Libertine," but now its most ardent and "uncompromising" champions! I shall not stop to inquire into the cause of their conversion, though I may strive to stop the propagation of their faith. I well know, that the contest will be desperate, and doubtful; that the victory can enure only to my country; that I can share none of its "spoils" but in common with my adversaries, except the certaminis " The rapture of the strife,"of which even defeat cannot despoil me. Finally, all that I have to arm or animate me in the coming conflict, is the consciousness of a just cause.

THE EXCHEQUER OF THE U. STATES.

HAVING presented a scheme of FINANCE and CUR-

upon the difficulty of teaching any NEW TRUTH, and

the fate that is sure, in the outset, to await its advo-

**OCTOBER 15th. 1841** 

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADISONIAN :

"Thrice is he armed, that hath his quarrel just." But there can be no victory without a battle. As life is but a series of continued war with conflicting interests and unprincipled ambition, why may we not as well enlist in this, now waged by the BANK PARTY for half a century, and strive to end it? And what time ever more propitious than the present to prepare for batttle against this great archenemy of the Constitution, when he has just suffered two signal defeats from the two-edged sword of the Constitution wielded by the hand of the Executive, yet still

remains rebellious under arms? Nor are these the only defeats, or the most signal. The wailings of defeat and groans of despain have been heard from Maine to Georgia; and the signal of retreat has been sounded on the shores of the Chesapeake, on the banks of the Susquehannah, and the Ohio. Yet still the "Grand Army" of the Bank, and the great army of the People, remain encamped in view, preparing for future conflicts in the great West, the "Empire," and the Bay States-

"From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night, The hum of either army stilly sounds, That the fixed sentinels almost receive The secret whispers of each other's watch: Fire answers fire; and through their palmy flames

Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. Already we begin to witness movements along the enemy's lines. A long array of mercenaries, cohort by cohort and phalanx after phalanx, are filing be-

fore us-"We see them on their winding way!" preparing for a desperate conflict in the North .

"What do they in the North, When they should serve their sovereign in the West?" Their rallying word is " victory or death !" To some, "death" might be more welcome than victory—as in this event, the "penitentiary might reclaim its fugitives." But we can promise them no victory without a battle. The defenders of the Constitution, like the Marshals of France, never surrender!"

All that remains for us, on the present occasion, is to note in due order, the various divisions of the Grand Army, that will have to be encountered-a mighty host of Interests, and Cliques, and Cabals, armed in

I. First in the long and motly array, with serried letters at the head of their newspaper columns and ranks but diminished numbers, stand the old Grenadiers of the "NATIONAL BANK"-the Forlorn-Hope token of grief for the untimely exit of the " Monster," their lord and master, who, like

"Bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth,

11. Next, the intire Clay-Whig-Caucus phalanxdaring and desperate: with the motto graven on their been known-his political views were familiar to all. fiscal swords-(not from the Koran, but the "Coffee-

Head him, or die!" III. Then follow the "nine hundred and one State Banks," with their nine hundred and one thousand presidents, directors, borrowers, brokers, speculators, and impoverished stockholders,-deluded widows, and

orphans, and dotards, clinging with despair to the wreck of their fortunes. IV. Next, the entire Clay-Whig party, out of Congress-the devout political worshippers of "the BANK," and BIDDLE-Mammon, and his mountebank-with

phylactery, inscribed " Nick or nothing!" V. Lastly, the whole entire mass of the public creditors,-salaried and unsalaried, stipendiaries and claimants-in the receipt of the whole annual revenues five to thirty millions.

All these five-fold interests must be encountered and conquered, before there can be any reasonable ously to the support of the Administration, which hope of establishing the "Exchequer," or any other now promises to be what those who really caused its scheme for a Treasury Agency or Commercial Currency. A single arm or a single voice would be powtensions and discontent and jealousy-not only the erless in a contest with these combined interests. Even the Executive authority would be in vain exerted, unless supported by the patriotism of the Peonot be too late, even now, to rescue this State from ple. All these interests are resolved into one single despotic power, the MONIED POWER. Any victory messages and appointments of President Tyler are over it can enure only to the benefit of the People, and

> BAY STATE. From the Annapolis Republican. MARYLAND.

Counties.	Johnson, Whig.	Thomas, Opp
Allegany,	1035	1089
Anne Arundel,	1106	1364
Annapolis,	181	112
Baltimore City,	6386	7435
Baltimore County	y, 1404	2319
Calvert,	436	353
Caroline,	605	551
Carroll,	1444	1618
Cecil,	1188	1295
Charles,	613	430
Dorcester,	1142	816
Frederick,	2583	2789
Harford,	1114	1160
Kent,	567	486
Montgomery,	909	730
Prince George's,	835	625 •
Queen Anne's,	702	716
Somerset,	1134	802
St. Mary's,	743	450
Talbot,	683	776
Washington,	2196	2346
Worcester,	1284	698
	28,420	28,959
	SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE SECTION ADDRE	28,420
Thomas' majority,		539

THE LAW LIBRARY for November, just published, contains the conclusion of "Cross on law of lien and stoppage in transitu," with an index, and the commencement of "a practical treatise on the bankrupt law as amended by the new act of the 6 Geo. iv c 16. with an appendix of precedents;" by Hon. R. H.

Col. WM. D. WAPLES, Treasurer of the State of The ceremonies of the occasion were impressive and Delaware, died at his residence at Dayborough, on